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# The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

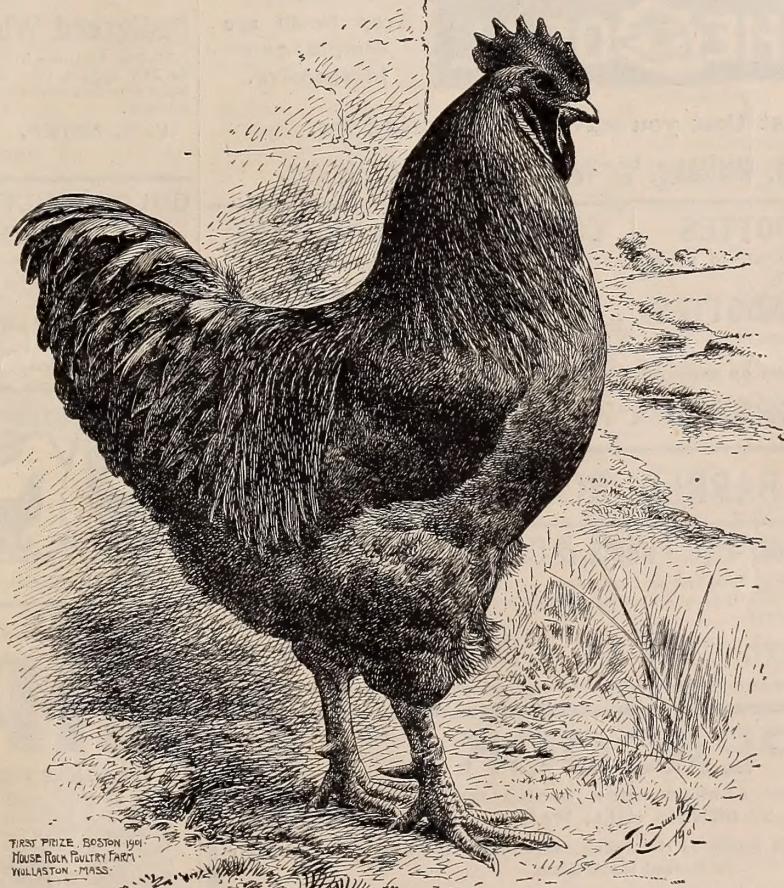
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Vol 3.

Freeport, Maine, June, 1902.

No. 10.

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MULLASTON - MASS.

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The Beauty Breed. Line bred, 10 years.  
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Best Western strain.

All stock sold strictly on approval. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.

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1, 2, 3, Cockerel.  
1, 2, 3, Pullet.  
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**EGGS** from pens headed by my winning males.  
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**PEACOCK**  
THE BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST  
OF KENT'S HILL, MAINE,

**EGGS** from pens containing my winning females.  
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Won more prizes on Barred Rocks at the Maine State Show than any other exhibitor in Barred Rock Class.

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DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES ALSO BRED TO LAY AND WIN.

## BUFF WYANDOTTES WHITE

I will sell a limited number of eggs for hatching from my pen of BUFF WYANDOTTES, which is headed by 1st prize cock at Lewiston Show, and containing 1st prize pullet at same show, \$1.00 per 13. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from a very fine pen, \$1.00 per 13.

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**WHITE LEGHORNS**  
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2d Cockerel, Boston, 1901, 1st Cockerel, Boston, 1902, head my yards. 5 firsts, 2 seconds an' special Fitchburg, 1902, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, Boston, 1902 on two entries, and many others. First cockerel, Manchester, 1902, for sale cheap. A few eggs for sale at \$3 per 13. Orders booked now.

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1st on Cock, 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th on Hens, 6th on Cockerel, 4th and 5th on Pullets, and Special for 2d best Display. Special for Best Cock and 4 Hens. Special for best colored female (twenty competing).

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My pullets lay under 5 months old. 10 Nice Cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15 Write for circular.

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1 GEORGE STREET, LYNN, MASS.

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### Pedigreed White Wyandottes.

My breeding pens have trap-nest records from 180 to 218 eggs a year and are of standard quality. Eggs from best matings, \$1.00 for 13. Correspondence solicited.

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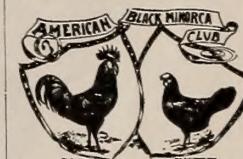
### GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS

### WHITE WYANDOTTES

All pens mated with choice Hawkin's Cockerels. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00 per 30, \$6.00 per 100.

W. G. THORNE, R. F. D. Auburn, Maine.

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Black MINORCA 2d Hen, 2d Pullet, at Boston, 1902. D. Brahm, S. or R. C. W. or B. Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, Colored Muscovy Ducks. Stock cheap  
GREENE BROS.  
224 Pleasant Street, LEOMINSTER, MASS.

PRESALE, TWO MILLIONS A WEEK.

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such as wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST ONE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

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*They promptly cure Sick Headache*

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver in Men, Women or Children. Ripans Tabules are without a rival and they now have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

## WANTED

A case of bad health that R.I.P.A.N.S will not benefit. R.I.P.A.N.S. 10 for 5 cents.

may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit.

They banish pain and prolong life.

One gives relief. Accept no substitute.

Note the word R.I.P.A.N.S on the packet.

Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co. No. 10 Spruce St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

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Freeport, Maine, June, 1902.

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## Black Minorcas.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman, by a successful breeder and one of our advertisers.)

The Minorca fowl is, without a doubt, receiving the most attention of any fowl recognized by the American Standard of Perfection to-day, because they are the largest of the non-sitting breeds and are the only breed in the Mediterranean class that have a given weight. The Standard weight for cocks is eight pounds, hens six and one-half pounds, cockerels six and one-half pounds, and pullets five and one-half pounds. Although most every fancier of to-day who is breeding up-to-date Minorcas have birds in their yards that are from one to two pounds over weight. It is not a rare thing to see a Black Minorca cock bird tip the beam at ten pounds and hens that weigh seven and one-half to eight pounds. Although I have in one of my pens a cock bird weighing eleven pounds when in show condition and hens that weigh eight and one-half pounds. Such birds as these I mention are scarce and are worth their weight in gold as breeders.

As egg producers they have no equal, and they lay the largest and as many eggs as any breed of fowls, and are good winter layers if kept in warm quarters. The average weight of Black Minorca eggs is six or seven to the pound, and being pure white they bring three to five cents per dozen more in the market than common eggs that take eight or ten for the pound.

Of course any breeder thinks his breed of fowls the best, and he would be foolish to think otherwise, but Minorcas have come to stay and you will see in the near future large egg plants or farms made up of nothing but pure Minorcas, for the general public are getting their eyes open and if there is any breed of fowls that lay large eggs and they can buy them for the same price as they would have to pay for small ones, these are the kind of fowls and eggs they must and will have regardless of price.

For eating purposes the Minorca is one of the best, although their skin is pink or light colored, but it is very sweet and has a delicious flavor. In England fowls with pink skin are in great demand for market purposes, but here in America a fowl must have yellow legs and skin or they are no good, but that is not so. For myself, a Minorca is equal to a turkey for a Sunday dinner and much better flavor.

I must say that for beauty they are surpassed by none, with their large combs, pure white almond shaped lobes, red face and hazel eyes, high station and long bodies and with plumage of a rich, greenish black makes them the most attractive and most beautiful fowl that one would wish to see, and for a gentleman who wishes to keep but a few fowls in a city lot they could not help but please as they stand confinement the very best, are hardy and very tame, and would furnish him with plenty of eggs and the best

of meat, and would be a profitable investment.

I, a Minorca breeder, hope to live long enough to see the Minorca, "The coming breed of fowls" in the hands of all lovers of pure bred poultry and may they breed them larger and better than ever before.

L. D. CLARK.  
Tioga Yards, Appalachin, N. Y.

## Crooked Breast Bones.

What is the cause, and what is the remedy? These were the questions I was asked recently by a man who has kept fowls for some time, but who cannot breed all his chickens with straight breasts. In a few words, the cause is wrong feeding; the remedy, proper diet. But let us look fully into the subject. It is certain that some breeds are never crooked-breasted, and that others always are. Some fowls roost on the ground, and their breasts are in the shape of a letter S; others will roost on a walking stick, and their breasts will remain as straight as a line.

There are various theories abroad, and, perhaps, one of the most common is that the complaint is hereditary. It is to a certain extent. As an experiment I once shut up two crooked-breasted hens, and kept their produce separate. They were deprived of perches, being allowed always to sleep on the floor of the house, which was kept scrupulously clean and dry. One brood was artificially fed and forced, the other was placed near a wood, and after the first month had to forage for itself. One lot was entirely crooked breasted; in the other not one with this defect could be found. The weak constitution in the one was fostered by a forcing diet; in the other it was strengthened by natural food.

It is not wise to look to crooked breasts and such deformities for the best health, so such birds should be kept solely for table eggs, or fattened and killed for home use. They should not be bred from, unless their progeny can be run wild. I have never yet seen a wild bird with a crooked breast, and I think the reason is the growth of bone is more gradual than is the case with domesticated fowls. Too often it is the aim of the producer to get quick maturity with great size, and to this end chickens are highly fed. Nature is forced and overdone, and there is undue growth of body.

As in human beings, so in birds; there is such a thing as undue growth, consequent on overfeeding, a too rapid increase of weight out of all proportion to the development of bone and muscle. Fast grown chickens are weak, and often too heavy for their half-formed leg bones. This induces them to rest on their knuckles on the ground by day; but at night when perching their legs are not strong enough to hold them steadily on their perches, and they are obliged to allow their breasts to rest. The cartila-

ginous bone of the breast is susceptible of change, and if the rest be not soft, this bone takes the form of the perch.

And that brings us to a second theory, a common one, too, viz., the shape of the perches. Some there are who consider that the width of perches used is an important factor in the cause of crooked breast bones, or perhaps more particularly indented ones. They tell us that when narrow or small round perches are used the trouble is more in evidence than when wide ones are utilized. But I have tried a large and flat perch on which the birds can rest without clasping, and I have found if the bones are weak that kind of perch is as injurious as a small round one. To my mind it is not so much the shape as the substance of the perch that does the damage.

In a wild state a fowl, as a rule, sleeps on the branch of a tree, and on one that can be grasped with ease. Where are the flat perches in a state of nature? Force birds to roost out of doors, and they will generally be found to roost where they can grip well. Visit a farm-yard on a summer night, and you will find the fowls prefer the iron bars of a shed in preference to the wooden beams, or the spokes of a wheel to the shafts of a cart. And why? Simply because it is natural for the foot to grip when the leg is bent. All of us cannot keep fowls under natural conditions, so we should do the best we can; and what we can do is easy.

"Provide chickens with round perches, and covered with woolen cloth; they must not, however, be thicker than they can grip with ease." The advice is not by any means new, for as far back as 1793 it was given in an account of breeding and rearing game cocks that appeared in the *Sporting Magazine*. Turkey rearers are, perhaps, more particular about perches than anyone, and it is common to find cloth-covered or straw-covered rests where many turkeys are reared. But this question of perches is not so vitally important, and the great thing is to feed the birds properly.

The only way to get big birds is to let the growth be slow, so that large frames may be built up before the birds become fleshy. Provide chickens with plenty of fresh green food, give them earthworms and other insects, make them exercise, and feed them chiefly on grain, such as a mixture of barley and oats, and wheat. Allow them an occasional tonic of iron and a drink of lime water, and you will produce strong-boned, big-bodied birds, with plenty of muscle, the very best breeders, and free from crooked breasts or any other such deformities. Get the bones well grown, and they will carry any amount of flesh.—W. in "Poultry," England.

Whitewash is better than paint for the interior of the poultry house. Be liberal with it and put in a little pulverized glue thoroughly dissolved in warm water.

**Pure-breds vs. Mongrels and Scrubs.**

The farmer who pins his faith to scrub fowls usually gives as his excuse for doing so that it is feed and care that make good stock. He is partly right, as it is good care and feed that make the plump broiler and laying hen. But good feeding and care will never make a fancy bird out of a scrub. Neither will good feeding and care make a heavy laying fowl out of a mongrel or a scrub. A few days ago I heard a farmer say that crossing all breeds together is the best way to get a good supply of eggs. After years of experience I fail to see or understand such argument. My experience in crossing fowls is that the defects of both breeds are more likely to be transmitted to the young than the good qualities. Then the prepotency of both breeds is destroyed without returning any value whatever from either breed. For instance, a pig that has good blood running in its veins will respond readily to good treatment and proper feeding, while the scrub will not. The same is true of poultry. Neglect and starvation will soon convert the very best of blooded poultry into scrubs.

Some farmers claim that pure-bred fowls cost to much—they cannot afford to make the start. Let us see. You pay \$1.50 or \$2.00 for a sitting of eggs from a responsible breeder, and if you can raise half to maturity you cannot grumble. You are likely to have two or three cockerels that you will not care to keep with the sister pullets. Most any of your neighbors will be glad to buy them of you, paying \$1 to \$2 each for them. You can take \$2 or \$3 of it and buy a new cockerel not akin to your pullets. Thus you will have five or six pure-bred pullets and a nice cockerel of high-class breeding to head your pen, and will be a few dollars ahead on the sale of the cockerels. Where can you place your money to make it yield better interest? This is not theory on paper, but is my own experience. You will always find a demand for strictly high-class poultry. I have been a breeder of fancy fowls for a number of years and have never been able to supply the demand, which convinces me that there is a premium on choice poultry.—*J. C. Cliff in Michigan Farmer.*

**Silver Grey Dorkings.**

Silver-grey Dorkings have now a class or classes to themselves at almost every noteworthy show. The Grey Dorking of ten years ago was often what would now be called a bad Silver-grey, the so-called "colored" and Silver-grey having been sprung from the same ancestry of the old Grey Dorking. In the one case it has been the fashion to breed for the darkest, in the other for the lightest shades of color.

"The chief distinctive exhibition points of Silver-grey are as follows:—The cock should have a pure silvery-white neck hackle, back, saddle hackle, and upper wing coverts; the black under feathering of the back being entirely covered by the silvery white feathers of the neck, and the wing coverts entirely free from chestnut patches. The tails, thighs and breast, on the contrary should be perfectly black. Perfection in the latter point is becoming very difficult of attainment, the extremely light shade now sought in the hen having in my opinion injuriously affected that great beauty in a cock—a pure glossy black breast. After the second or third moult the best cocks will show some griz-

zing on the thighs, but will not on that account breed any worse chickens. The hen should have body, back and wings of a soft silvery grey, perfectly free from red or reddish tinge; breast of a robin-red or salmon color; and neck hackle as silvery as possible, with a fine distinct black stripe down the center of the longer feathers. The most common faults in the hen are, either distinctively reddish feathers in the wing, or a slight brownish tinge all over the body. It may be observed that the latter of these faults seems to increase with age, while the former, on the contrary, decreases; and I have had birds very faulty in this respect as pullets, which in the second moult entirely lost the reddish feathers, and became perfectly silvery. The breast color of the hen may vary from robin red to pale salmon color; the latter is generally found with the most silvery general coloring, but I believe that the largest birds are almost always of a deeper color.

"The mating of the Silver-greys for breeding requires great care, and knowledge of the pedigree of both cocks and hens. In all sub-varieties purity of blood is only a question of degree, and hence there is always danger of 'breeding back' to some points distinguishing the common ancestor of more than one stock. Never buy chance Silver-greys for breeding, but select from a stock which has long been bred with care. A cock to all appearance correct in every point will often produce pullets with red wings, or even sandy colored all over; while, on the other hand, good-looking hens will often breed cockerels with speckled breasts and tails. For the most part, it is true, both parents in these cases will produce birds of their own sex like themselves; but the penning of separate families for the production of cockerels and pullets, now unfortunately so general in the case of some varieties, is a clumsy and disappointing method by no means to be encouraged. I would select a cock as silvery as possible, with pure black breast, and mate him with hens of medium color; not too pale, or many of the cockerels will have grizzled breasts. But in any case scan very critically the birds of the opposite sex in the yards from which your breeders come; and if size has to be dispensed with on one side, let be on that of the male bird. These precautions in the selection of stock birds should secure a meritorious progeny."—*O. E. Cresswell in Fanciers' Review, Scotland.*

**Berries and Poultry.**

At your request I will give you my method of combining berries and poultry on a small place of eight acres. I commenced to raise pure bred poultry about six years ago with several different breeds, but have discarded all of them for the White Wyandotte. I bought the best I could afford to in the start, and have continued to do so ever since. I have bought both eggs and stock from the best breeders, and always mated up from eight to twelve hens or pullets with either a cock or cockerel, always mating for best results. My yards are all good size, and filled with fruit trees to afford shade for the hens.

I have been making a specialty of fancy strawberries, and as yet have only put out one acre at a time, but do my best to get fruit that will sell when poor fruit is a drug on the markets. I use standard quart baskets, and am not afraid to fill the baskets full, and all berries are graded by my pickers as they pick them,

making three grades, and the best two grades can be found as large berries in the bottom of the basket as on top; the best grade is mostly the large berries, say from fifteen to thirty berries in each basket. By giving good measure and graded fruit I hold my trade where others fail to sell. I always mulch my strawberries, and there is never any dirt to be washed off my fruit. I find that wood ashes at the rate of 4,000 pounds per acre, and hen manure at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre put on the ground makes the best of fertilizer. I sow the ashes in the snow on top of the mulch in March, and the hen manure a few days later the same way, and have always had the best of results for the past four years.

The raspberries I get good results from. I prune very close and get large fruit and good prices,—never less than \$2.24 per crate. The peach and plum trees which are in the poultry yards give me good results. I prune peach all my conscience will allow me to, and then after the June drop thin to five and six inches apart, and the result is that I get extra nice fruit and extra good prices. Always thin plums so they will not touch each other, and do not have many rotten plums on my trees by thinning in this way.

So far I have made a good showing with my fruit and poultry, and one horse and one cow. The place of eight acres is bringing us in from \$600 to \$800 per year, and trade steadily growing.—*W. E. Shoemaker in Farm Poultry.*

**Buff Orpingtons.**

Buff Orpingtons were originated by Mr. William Cook, of England, whose idea in originating them was to produce the long sought "Ideal" general purpose fowl—a grand market and great laying fowl combined. That he succeeded, is the opinion of all who have given them a trial. Today we have a wonderfully handsome fowl that will dress up plump and produce as many pounds of meat, at any age up to a year old, as any fowl before the public; and as layers, the Leghorns have to do some tall hustling to beat them.

Just admitted to the American Standard of Perfection at the recent meeting of the A. P. A., at Charleston, S. C., the Buff Orpington is easily the most talked of buff fowl in America today, and is fast becoming the most popular.

In color they are much like the Buff Rocks, but are different in shape being more like Dorkings or Wyandottes, short bodied and blocky; and they also have shorter legs than the Rocks. There are both Rose Comb and Single Comb varieties of Buff Orpingtons, but as yet, the Single Comb is more extensively bred, and is the more popular of the two. Both varieties have pure red ear lobes, white in ears being a defect. The legs are white and should be free from stubs. In size they are rather larger than the Rocks, the cocks weighing from 9 to 12 pounds; hens, 7 to 9 pounds; cockerels, 8 to 10 pounds; and pullets, 6 to 8 pounds. They mature earlier than the Rocks, and will lay better all the year through. In order to test their laying qualities, we penned 9 Leghorns, 7 Rocks and 9 Orpingtons together in one house. They were fed the same feed and had the same care in every way, and the Orpingtons laid more eggs than the Leghorns and Rocks together. Laying eggs is their business, and in winter when eggs are high in price is when they do their best work.

The breeds used in the make-up of the



A Happy Family, White Wyandottes.  
Owned by Horace W. Holton, Maplewood, Mass.

Orpingtons were the Hamburgs, Dorkings, and Buff Cochins. They took their great laying proclivities from the Hamburgs, their meaty qualities from the Dorking and their size and color from the Buff Cochin. In England they came at once into great popularity. Cook says of them: "We have noticed when visitors have been looking around our pens, and one after another of the 40 or 50 varieties of fowls are gone over, they, almost all of them—quite 17 out of 20—choose out Buff Orpingtons, whether they are English or foreign visitors." Their fame soon soared to the ends of the earth, and, among others, some American breeders determined to import some and give them a trial. The first importation came over the ocean in February, 1898, and was followed by others in March and April of the same year. They stood the long voyage well and soon began to shell out the eggs; and their wonderful production was an eye-opener to their importers. The writer made two importations this winter and they were on the way for two weeks; but so well were they cared for while on the way, and so great layers were they, that a number of pullets among them laid the day after they arrived and have continued to lay steadily ever since. Such immense laying qualities would please anyone and make him a friend of this grand and profitable fowl.

In England, as in America, there were plenty of breeders to predict failure when the Orpingtons were brought out. They said they would never become popular. I had breeders tell me three years ago, when I exhibited at Detroit the first Orpingtons exhibited in Michigan, than they would never become popular. Others have told me the same thing many times since. They said they were too much like the Buff Rocks; that their white legs would prejudice dealers against them; that we had no use for white legs in America, etc., etc. But these croakers knew nothing of the merits that were bundled up in the golden feathers above those white legs.

Buff Rock breeders were seemingly the first to tumble over themselves to get Orpingtons; then they began to tell that Buff Rocks were "not in the run" with Orpingtons, and many dropped the Rocks and began the breeding of Orp-

tons exclusively. Today the Orpington classes at the big shows are about as large as those of any of the popular breeds; and at the rate they are growing in popularity, it will not be two years until they lead.

Some breeders think it will not be long before the poultry business will be overdone in this country. This is exceedingly improbable; but should it ever be the case and an outside market be needed, England will be that market; and here is where the Orpingtons would prove to be a veritable gold mine to our farmers and fanciers, as the great market fowls of England are Orpingtons and Dorkings, both of them white legged fowls, and our exporters would have to cater to the taste of the consumer and send what he demanded. Canada is exporting large quantities of poultry to England, and the Orpington is the coming fowl there, if one can judge by the number of breeders and farmers who are beginning to breed them.

There is plenty of room for the Orpingtons in this country. The fowl that can make the most dollars will win every time. Merit counts—dollars count. If a breed has not merit, and plenty of it, no amount of "booming" will keep it alive and push it to the front. A trial of the Orpingtons will convince the most skeptical that they have lots of merit and that they are manufacturers of the big American Dollars.—*Thomas H. Mills, in Michigan Poultryman.*

#### The Proper Mating of Buff Leghorns.

Many articles have been written, and many theories advanced regarding the proper mating of Buff Leghorns, but experience is the teacher we must all fall back on in the long run, however, as a slight suggestion often puts one on the road to success and saves much time and many disappointments, I will endeavor to give a brief outline of my system of mating which has produced for me a fine percentage of exhibition and breeding birds, with an occasional cracker.

Could we place our hands on such birds as we picture in our mind's eye, the producing of winners would be an easy matter. But as this is impossible we must take the best we have on hand or

can procure. The question that at once arises is, which is the best?

We have, perhaps, half a dozen males to select from, varying in color from lemon buff to cinnamon red. On looking over our females we find a much more uniform lot at first sight, but on closer inspection we find much the same variations in a modified degree.

Our first step is the selection of our male birds. Were we to mate up two pens we would select as strong colored birds as possible to head these pens. I do not mean by this red or cinnamon, but of as uniform shade throughout as possible.

For convenience we will designate these pens as No. 1 and No. 2.

For No. 1 we would select a male as near as might be to the standard description, viz., golden buff throughout. He must be vigorous of good Leghorn type, strong in undercolor, good in comb and lobes. Should a little foreign color appear in wings or tail do not discard the bird. We have seen many prize winners bred from males with a little white, black or gray in wings or tail. However, this should be avoided if possible. With such a bird I would put females of a deeper shade of buff than is known as exhibition color. Should the male be weak in any section see that the females are extra strong in that section (this applies to shade as well as color).

From this mating we should expect an especially fine lot of females with a fine percentage of good males.

For No. 2 pen we should select a male of a darker shade than the first, as free from red as possible, but of a deep rich buff, both surface and undercolor, with a little chestnut or black in tail, and a clear, strong wing. See that the quill as well as web of feathers are buff. He should be large, of good courage, with a moderately low tail. Comb should be rather small, of a fine texture, and perfectly upright, free from twists and thumb marks.

We would mate with him females of exhibition buff shade throughout, clear in wing and tail, and of as good undercolor as possible. For this pen we would select females with as upright a comb as could be found. From such a mating we should expect some grand male birds fit to show in any company. We would also look for good females, especially good breeders.

One thing however, must be remembered before you can hope to gain any great success. You must establish your own line of breeding. This may require several years, especially if your present stock is from the yards of several different breeders. The best way is to select some good breeder who has a well established strain and secure your new blood from him. Be thorough and earnest, determined that each succeeding year shall show a marked improvement in your flock, and success will surely crown your efforts.

Brother fancier, you who would win for yourselves a place in the front ranks of your fellow breeders, let me urge you to join the Buff Leghorn Club. It will mark one step on the road to success.—*George F. Curtis, Fenton, Mich.*

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## THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

## Their Superior Merit as Utility and Fancy Fowl.

For some reason it seems that nearly all breeders of any kind of stock see little value in other kinds when directly compared with their own favorite breeds; at least they seldom acknowledge superior merit in a rival breed or variety. Probably this comes from the same feeling that makes the family baby the best and all others only bearable. It is proverbially the fact that other people's dogs and cats are always the most troublesome and it is the neighbor's hens that are the hardest scratchers in the family garden.

Again, there is a disposition generally to crowd the good qualities of all other breeds into the make-up of our own particular favorite. Even though we admit that some other breed may possess certain characteristics not altogether bad—have not our pets the same qualities in a much more perfected state? Ready proof is offered and records and figures are ransacked to show how much they lead, and how far above all competitors our fowls roost. It may easily remind us of a recent procession through our city streets of two purveyors of garden produce. The leading wagon was driven by a lusty-lunged son of trade who loudly called his wares. Following shortly behind was a second, less lunged and less brawny, who shrilly piped, "Same in this wagon; same in this wagon," and thus sought to gather his share of the harvest produced by the more vigorous lungs of his competitor.

It is much the same in the poultry business. One breed of established worth will be loudly cried by its breeders and champions. Along will come a more or less unique candidate for honors, and whether or not its worth is established, regardless of past facts and future probabilities, a latest "wonder" is shouted to the waiting world. Straightway it is adorned with all the virtues and declared to be free of all the faults of the tried-and-true breeds of established excellence. Were we so inclined we might specify as the latest attempt in this line the efforts of the growers of certain strawberry and ginger-colored birds yclept—no, we won't name them. Fortunately for us who breed the White Plymouth Rocks they need no indiscreet boasting by artificial methods. They have been bred for years, and always with growing good to the breeder. They do not reach perfection except in some parts of New England, and other varieties are conceded to have some good points by those of us who breed the White Plymouth Rocks and know their value. The White Rocks do possess, however, in a large measure, the qualities which go to make up a variety of fowl that will be always in demand in all sections of this and other countries. No variety that is trying to push its way to the front can hope ever to reach that position unless it possesses the number and completeness of good qualities which together make a fowl fit for pleasure breeding, for the show room or for market and table consumption.

It is hard to find all the good points in one breed or variety. Two only so far as the writer knows, have them in sufficient degree to entitle them to any sure standing on this level. They are the White Plymouth Rocks and the White Wyandottes. With many it is an even question which of these two varieties

lead. Certainly it would be a narrow stand to take were we to deny that there is a decided difference of opinion on this question. We prefer not to boost the standing of the White Rocks by denying the value of other breeds, all of which have certain points of excellence.

The White Wyandottes are a remarkable variety. They probably are second to only the Barred Plymouth Rocks in popularity, and another five years will, we believe, see them considerably in the lead of that deservedly popular variety. We have bred the White Wyandottes for years side by side with the White Plymouth Rocks. Previous to breeding the White Wyandottes, we bred the Silver Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmans. Conditions made it advisable for us to grow that variety or breed which would be best for egg production and sell best as market poultry. With this object in view we tried first the White Wyandottes, and next, only a year later, the White Plymouth Rocks. We have kept these varieties side by side during the last five years, owning at no time less than one hundred and fifty of each, and from this up to four hundred of each, not including the young stock. These birds have been bred along general utility lines, while sight has not been lost of their value from the fancier's standpoint. Direct connection with the most fastidious markets, demanding and using immense numbers of eggs and great quantities of poultry for the supply of a select family trade, gave us the best measure of the quality of both eggs and meat.

Nothing need be said here of the reasons which led to our discarding the other varieties. This article purports only to tell why the White Rocks are good—not wherein the other breeds or varieties are less so. We use the White Wyandottes for the purposes of comparison merely because we have bred and studied them during several years, and because the White Wyandotte to-day is the almost acknowledged leader as an all-purpose fowl. If we can show that the White Rock is not only its equal, but in several respects its superior we shall have established beyond question the worth of the White Rock.

Some years ago there was a growing boom for White Plymouth Rocks. It grew rapidly for a time and then seemed to fall away. There developed a general feeling, entertained by the ordinary run of poultrymen, that the White Rocks were "tender," that they lacked stamina and were subject to all sorts of distempers and diseases. This was before the reign of the White Wyandotte. Later, when this new Wyandotte began its ascendant course the same objections were raised. There was a general prejudice in the minds of poultry keepers that white birds and white animals were not as strong and hardy as the colored. Traces of this

same sentiment still linger in some of the back and dark corners of the country. The only wonder is that it is not applied with equal zest to the human race. This idea probably had its rise in some old-folk saying or sentiment similar to that which, in the minds of a certain class of persons, condemns the worth of a horse having "four white feet and a white nose." This bit of nonsense, which doubtless had its origin in a popular, old-time nursery jingle, at one time was so firmly entrenched in many minds that the sale of white-footed horses suffered a severe setback. Were it known, probably the origin of the lack of confidence in the stam-

ina of white fowls could be traced to some similarly "reasonable" source. In fact, at the present day, the Oracular man will give his eyes a knowing roll while he tells of the susceptibility to disease of all "albinos," either fowl or human. Ask why, and the reply will be a curious jumble of accumulated misinformation.

As a matter of fact, white birds are as strong and healthy as any. There is no reason why they should not be. The fact that a variety has been bred by selection to an all-white plumage no more reduces its strength and vitality than breeding to black plumage would increase the vigor. Where the trouble probably arose, in the case of both varieties of which we write, was in the close inbreeding that was resorted to in producing the earlier strains. In the endeavor to quickly perfect the plumage and shape points, poultrymen inbred to an extent which reacted on the progeny and robbed the stock of its natural vitality. The results of this treatment are the same invariably in all branches of the animal world. Later, as the fowls became more widely scattered they profited by new environment and an infusion of new blood from alien breeds, until this fault or effect disappeared, and at present the White Rocks and White Wyandottes stand forth as hardy and as strongly vitalized as the best of the other breeds. This fact established, the only serious objection ever urged against them was overcome. It only remains to be proved that the White Plymouth Rocks are highly profitable as market poultry to put them on the highest plane of value.

No one who is well informed on market poultry requirements will question the superiority of the White Rocks to the other varieties of Plymouth Rocks as market fowl. Their white plumage and yellow legs and skin make them most desirable. When to these qualities we add an entire absence of colored pinfeathers at all stages of growth from the shell to the shop, we still further prove the excellence of this variety. In this respect white birds excel all varieties of colored fowl. This fact is not so apparent in an old fowl in full feather as is the case when they are in molt. It is also made plain during all stages of the chicken period. There is a certain class of restaurant and hotel trade that cares little for the presence of colored pinfeathers in the carcasses of either broiler or roaster chickens, but unfortunately these purchasers do not buy the best grades of either and they help the best market only as they consume the poorer grades and thus in a measure take them out of competition with the better. The best family trade draws a strong mark against pinfeathery specimens, and very often the sale of a dressed fowl is decided less by its tenderness and eating value than by its clean appearance. It is to this fastidious, profit-paying class of trade that the White Rock directly appeals.

There is no other variety or breed that makes a quicker growth than the White Plymouth Rocks, or that will stand harder or more concentrated feeding. They are good as squab or chicken broilers, good as roasters and good as fowl. Through the whole range, from earliest broiler age to that final fricassee which generally follows old age they excel. The carcasses range at the best weights for roasting chickens and are not overly heavy and fat when dressed as yearlings or older. It is admitted, and with regret, that some breeders are making the common mistake of trying for too large size and are in this way halting to impair the

value of this variety, both as egg producers and market birds. Breeding for extreme size results in lessened egg production weaker, fertility in the eggs and a less profitable maturity. We believe this is true of all breeds, and especially so of the Plymouth Rocks. Indeed along the whole line of animal life we find the medium size to be the most vigorous, prolific and profitable.

As egg producers we have never seen the equal of the White Rocks. They lay at an early age and keep it up persistently. Doubtless with this as with other varieties, much depends upon the family or strain, and whether or not the fowls have been bred to the laying habit. We have shipped White Plymouth Rocks to all parts of this country, and as far away as Germany, and in every case they have been reported satisfactory as layers. In this specialty they easily outclass any other breed or variety in the American class. The eggs vary in color according to strains and individuals. We have no trouble in making them average from creamy to deep brown and none are absolutely white. In size they are about the same as those of the Barred Rocks and the Wyandottes. While the pullets are phenomenal layers, the yearlings and older hens are nearly as good. They are almost non-sitters and are easily broken up when they do want sit. One of their good features is their gentle, tractable disposition. They are easily tamed and on this score rival the Brahmans and other Asiatics. This disposition makes them particularly desirable as village and town lot poultry, as in these places, nervous and flighty birds quickly become a general nuisance.

At the present day it is not enough that any breed of poultry shall be productive of profit merely along the line of market culture. They must have such beauty of formation and perfection of plumage as will appeal to the sense of symmetry and delight the eye, thus satisfying the aesthetic fancy of the breeder. In proportion as the variety meets these needs, it will grow in popularity.

The White Plymouth Rock is truly a fanciers' fowl. It is a pretty general conceit with theorists that it is easier to produce approximate perfection in feathering and plumage with solid white than with colored or partly colored birds. One or two trials will serve to destroy this notion. Nothing is harder to produce, and having produced, to keep, than to immaculate purity of surfaces, whether of fabrics or of feathers. The tiniest spot or merest taint of smut will stand out as plainly as the proverbial "nose on a man's face." The details of form and shape are of equal difficulty, whatever the color, and are substantially the same as in other varieties of this breed.

The popularity of the White Plymouth Rocks as show birds is rapidly increasing. This is proved by the growing size of the classes devoted to this variety, in not only the leading exhibitions but also in the smaller shows. Today the highest class show birds of this variety range close beside the highest quality of any other variety or breed. The demand grows with the increasing popular call and the prices keep step with the augmented popular demand.

In writing this brief article our desire has been to tell something of the many good qualities of a variety with which we have had years of practical experience. They have proved to be profitable in all points and their numerous good qualities have earned the right to earnest commendation. Nothing need be said of their

origin. Except so far as the curious or historically inclined are concerned, it makes no difference whence they came. The interesting point is that they are safely here. The question is, what about their worth? Present worth determined, the past and the future will take care of themselves.—*George H. Pollard, in Reliable Poultry Journal.*

#### Feeding Young Chicks.

Many people have asked on seeing the healthy growing, full feathered young chicks, what food we were using. The winter's experience, in which a variety of grains were used, indicates that it is not so much what the food is as how the food is supplied, provided there is plenty of starchy, albuminous and green matters. In nature small seeds, insects and grass furnish food for chickens. These are most abundant in the spring and summer months, and it is at this time that the chickens thrive. To secure the best results foods simulating both the composition and the mechanical character of these should be supplied. For instance, in the summer the tips of grasses are young and tender and easily broken by the chickens. For green stuff to be easily assimilated some plant should be supplied which may also be easily broken. We have found hanging a head of lettuce in the brooder by a string to exactly furnish the desired want, and be greedily, even crazily, eaten by the chickens. We have found that sifting the cracked corn, scraps and cracked wheat through sieves, so as to remove both the meal and larger pieces, gives favorable results. Millet seeds, broken rice, rolled oats and other things of this character were greedily eaten and well digested. For meat for the youngest chickens we have given the sterile eggs boiled hard and ground through a sausage machine. While it is preferable, if one has time, to chop the egg fine and mix with bran, or even feed it a little at a time to the chickens, we found it satisfactory to mix it with the bran until it was crumbly and feed it in bulk, a sufficient quantity being given for the number of chickens in the brooder. Mixing the eggs with cracker did not succeed with us as well for very young chickens, although it is fed by others apparently without harm. As the chickens grew older meat scraps were substituted. These were equally sifted, added to the grain ration and strewn upon the floor of the brooder. Boiled liver and animal meal were also used, but there was very little difference in the gain of the different chickens when fed upon the animal meal, meat scraps or egg. One mixture of seeds was made as follows at the suggestion of the poultryman: For chicks from one day to six weeks old—Mix four parts cracked oats, one of fine cracked wheat, two of rolled oats, one-half of millet seed, one-half of broken rice and two of fine scraps.

For the first two weeks we have added one pint of millet seed, leaving out scraps during the first week. Boiled eggs, three for each fifty chicks, have also been fed.

After six weeks and up to ten weeks feed the following mixture: Mix four parts cracked corn, two of fine cracked corn, one of rolled oats, one-half of millet, one-half of broken rice, one of grit and two of scraps.

For chicks kept in the colony system give for grain three parts wheat and four of cracked corn. Also give the following mash three times a week and daily after ten weeks: Mix one part ground corn,

one of ground oats and one of brown shorts.

To feed the meat scraps we made the seed feed into a mash with boiling water, mixed the scraps with it and covered the mass until it was well steamed. This mash seems to hasten the growth of the chicks. While it seemed necessary to feed the youngest chicks rather oftener, those ten days old were fed mash in the morning, green food at noon and dry seeds at night, allowing them to fill their crops. When fed oftener they seemed to get satiated and had no desire to eat.—*Rhode Island Experiment Station.*

#### Keeping Geese for Profit.

If in all the geese that the American Standard of Perfection speaks of, only three breeds come up to the requirements of the farmer, who sees more than anyone else the actual market value of a bird, Toulouse, Embdens and Africans are breeds that will do their best to bring in an extra penny. They have the weight when matured that makes them desirable, the hardiness that causes their eggs to hatch well and their young to live, and the meat qualities that are in demand in the city markets.

To turn grass into hay is one way of making money, and to let geese turn grass into greenbacks is more profitable because you have less competition when you sell, and save all the weary hours in the hay field on hot summer days. Geese, if mated correctly, will do the money making themselves, so to speak. The old goose is the mother, and if you assist her in feeding the goslings for three weeks, she is amply able to return in early fall a big flock of heavy weight youngsters. For best results, people have advised to cross the above mentioned breeds, but this view I do not hold. A thoroughbred, be it a horse, cow or goose, is always worth more than a cross bred animal. Often the chance slips by to sell geese for breeding purposes if you have cross-breeds in your fields.

Do not confine geese, unless you wish to force fattening, and even in this case it should not be longer than two weeks. Geese must have liberty and a grass run to do their best. The Embdens are preferred by some on account of their white plumage, but as breeding geese should never be plucked, this advantage is not as valuable as it at first may appear. Toulouse geese lay the most eggs. Africans are the hardiest and Embdens have the best feathers. All are good and none is best.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### Trap Nests for Selection.

"All poultry keepers who are breeding pure bred fowls to sell for breeding stock ought to use accurate trap nests in their breeding pens and each year breed from the hens which give the best results as layers. It is not necessary to use the trap nest as a trap all the time (the trap nests we are using now can be instantly changed so the hens can come and go at their pleasure and is much better than an open nest when the trap nest is not in use) for if the record is kept only during the month or two that the eggs are being used for hatching purposes the best layers can readily be selected.

We are satisfied in our own mind that most hens which are capable of laying twenty-two to twenty-nine eggs a month

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The columns of this paper are open to communications concerning anything in which our readers may be interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of ideas of mutual interest.

JUNE, 1902.

## What Has The Season Brought?

At this time in the year the poultry breeder can begin to see whether his year's work will be successful or otherwise. If his hatches have been successful and the chicks have grown well, he is undoubtedly happy, while if his expectations have not been met, he may feel discouraged.

The fancier has many obstacles in his path and is not cast down by slight reverses. To the beginner there may appear discouragements that are not misfortunes. The young chickens may not correspond in every detail to the parent stock, and yet when mature may be standard stock. Eggs from black breeds usually produce chicks having more or less white in the down, and this white will often show in the first feathers, but will disappear in the first moult. Black Langshans and Minorcas show this peculiarity.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks when first hatched will show some clear black, and others with white breasts or gray heads. White Plymouth Rocks and White Langshans will show gray or smoke color.

The peculiarities often confuse or discourage the purchaser who is unacquainted with them, and the breeder who has sold the eggs may receive an unjust complaint therefrom.

In breeds whose standard calls for yellow legs, there will often appear chicks with shanks speckled with black. This is often noticed in Silver Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, but disappears at maturity.

How many of these little discouragements come into the life of the fancier and disconcert him, while time, patience and perseverance will overcome them.

The late hatched chicks will now need careful attention in order to make a proper development, and if this is accorded them and they are not crowded and pushed about by the earlier flocks, and can have plenty of shade and fresh water, they will make a rapid growth and mature into the finest specimens. Many of the prize winners at the largest shows are June and July chicks which are carefully handled from the shell to the show room. With the professional fanciers it is the general practice to hatch their show birds when the conditions are all right for the natural development of body, plumage, comb, etc., and to exhibit them when in the pink of condition, which with pullets is just before she lays her first egg.

The well matured pullet that is on the eve of laying, maintains a proud carriage as with head and tail well up and neck arched, she walks about casting her glances at empty nests and secluded corners, instinctively seeking a place where she will be unmolested in the event which is of so much importance to her. At no other time in her life will she so nearly approach that ideal portrait that the Standard would create as at this time.

The skill of the professional exhibitor cannot impart to a hen that grace of carriage and proud bearing that belongs to the pullet before the process of egg production weakens the muscular action, and with every prime show bird there is a short period when it is nearer perfection than ever before or after.

But it is not in carriage or symmetry alone that the late hatched birds excel, but in plumage and comb as well, for it is a common experience for all of us to see the erect, straight, single comb, gradually lop or twist or droop as the pullet continues her laying, and it is, in fact, some of these peculiar conditions that render it impossible for hens to score as high as pullets.

In cockerels also, it is important to have them of about the same age as the pullets, and the June cockerels can easily be grown so as to receive no cut for weight in the January shows.

The early hatched chickens are what we need for market purposes or for the production of early eggs, but when aiming for the coveted prizes in the show room, the chicks should be hatched later and fed and cared for with a constant watchfulness for the enemies, insect and quadruped, which every season brings.

One should not feel discouraged if his first attempts are not all successful. It is hard, painstaking work to breed fowls true to the Standard requirements, and infinitely more so to give satisfaction to every purchaser of stock, of breeding

stock or eggs. It must not be expected however, that all the eggs laid by even the best bred hens will produce first class chicks. Culls and weaklings are likely to be produced in any flock, but the percentage of these should be very small, and the amateur should constantly bear in mind the fact that perfection in the fancy points in poultry has never yet been obtained, and yet the desire to improve still continues, and the oldest fancier is now, as he has done each year, giving his stock the best of care and is watching and studying his flocks to see what results this season has brought.

## An Ugly Rooster Caused Death of His Owner.

Yarmouth, Maine, is mourning the death of James M. Davis, popularly known as "Jim" Davis, as the result of a peculiar accident.

Jim was about to pick up one of his Wyandotte hens when the cock bird jumped at him and stuck both spurs deep into his leg. Blood poisoning set in and Mr. Davis died on Monday, June 16, from the effects.

For many years Jim had been a valuable and popular employee of the Hodgdon Shoe Co., and will be much missed.

He was a good citizen and it is especially sad to think that his much loved Wyandottes should cause his death.

## County Poultry Shows and their Advantages to the Farmer.

In advancing the poultry industry there is no better way known to the writer than that obtained through the medium of the local or county poultry show.

To promote a cause there must first be an interest manifested, and the greater the interest the greater the results. Farmers and their wives comprise the greater per cent of the poultry raisers of the county, but the per cent of pure blood fowls kept by them is yet very small as compared with "common scrubs" or "dunghills."

This should not be, simply because it would be more profitable to keep those of pure blood only, and the reason is obvious—it costs less to derive a profit from a flock of one variety of chickens, than it does to obtain the same result from a mixture of a half a dozen or more breeds and varieties, as the sprightly little Leghorn or Hamburg hen requires quite different care and attention from the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or the yet larger and less active Asiatics, such as the Cochins or Brahmases.

The feed and care adapted to derive good results with one variety is detrimental to the other, and therefore an attempt at obtaining the most satisfactory returns for one's trouble, feed, etc., in caring for a conglomeration of mongrels comprising the mingled blood of nearly every known variety must end in disappointment. We must bring the knowledge before the farmers and educate them out of this "rut."

Success and pleasure go hand in hand—in other words we cannot succeed in the true sense of the word in any undertaking without having an interest in our work and feeling a pleasure in its accomplishment. The farmer whose vocation covers a greater scope than that of any other calling known to man—a vocation

by far the most honorable and godly of human creation, the one on which the world depends for the "staff of life"—is surely the one entitled to greatest pleasure in the furtherance of his calling. He should seek pleasure in all the departments of the farm and home—not only in the heavenly bliss of a loving wife and happy children gathered about his fireside, but he should also seek to derive pleasure as well as profit from his expensive fields of golden grain and waving corn, his flocks and herds—in short, everything animate and inanimate of his domain. This would include the feathered family about the barnyard that has cut such an important figure in supplying daily wants when kept in a neglected, careless manner, as is usually the case with the average farmer. If a lot of "mongrel" hens are practically caring for themselves, roosting in the apple trees or in the machine shed on the binder or threshing machine, overrun with vermin and suffering from "swelled heads" or frozen feet, and subsisting on what they may be able to pick up about the place, with perhaps a few "screenings" thrown out to them occasionally, how much more of a figure would a flock of one variety cut if warmly housed and properly cared for—cared for as one cares for anything in which he takes pride or pleasure?

Yes, we must in some way awaken a desire in the minds of farmers to possess some "fine chickens," for this is the first step toward getting him sufficiently interested in this, one of the most important industries of our country—let him once get started right and he will soon get his eyes opened. When he starts out with his "full bloods" he is proud of them—takes pleasure in admiring them, and here is the point—he feeds and looks after them as he should and discovers a material increase in profits over his former system of raising (?) hens? Now, this is just what we are seeking—is the purpose and end sought by every writer on poultry paper and every writer on poultry subjects in our land. It means millions of dollars additional to the products of our country. Let us then hold our annual poultry shows all over the country—in every county where enough breeders of pure poultry can get together, organize an association and hold a show at which they may be exhibited typical specimens of many valuable varieties of fowls—a show to which every farmer of the county should be earnestly invited. If possible it should be made free for we must not put anything in his way to afford him an excuse for not attending. When we get him in the show room, talk chicken to him, in an interesting way, have incubators and brooders there in operation, teach him what can and should be done toward "better poultry and more of it."—*Oregon Poultry Journal.*

#### Lice.

To keep down the red mites frequent applications of kerosene where they are found is satisfactory. For body lice dusting the birds with Lambert's Death to Lice is entirely satisfactory. Also mixing a liberal quantity of the powder in the dust bath is advisable especially with the nervous breeds.

E. T. PERKINS.

Kennebunkport, Me.

#### Scratching Litter.

I use any dry material that is available for scratching litter. For a few pens the

chaff that comes from feeding hay is used and I like it. The fowls get many choice bits from it, which encourage them to scratch. It pays to grow oats for scratching litter, and give the birds a noonday feed of unthreshed grain. Unless the birds have free range it pays to use scratching litter the year round.

E. T. PERKINS.

#### Small Matings.

I practice small matings, believing I get a more uniform flock for color and shape. I think I get a better egg yield, as I cull more closely as I know the birds better. Small matings—six and eight females—in R. I. Reds. have given grand fertility this year. I get more satisfaction from small matings.

E. T. PERKINS.

#### Feeding for Eggs.

Judge Limestone Wheeler delivered an address before the Possum Creek Poultry Club last week on feeding for eggs. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I believe in feedin' fo' eggs, I does. I kain't say dat I gits de eggs, at de same time we jes' got ter feed fo' dem on de mos' scientificust plan dat we kin elucidate widin de scope ob our comprehension and jurisdiction.

"De grate lights ob de poultry fraternity am feedin' fo' eggs twelve months in de year. Eggs am what you all want most worst, an' eggs we am gwine to git by fair er fowl methods. Ef de members of dis Club read de science articles on feedin', elucidated an' illustrated wid facts an' a good many columns ob figgers in de leadin' papers, de mus' conclude dat de egg question am de paramount issue. (Cries of dat's so; dat's so.)

"Now git out yeu' note books an' pencils an' take down dis formula dat I has formulate wid long study an' prayer. I ain't gwine say dat hit am a sure cure like de patent med'cines dat's drivin' de doctors out ob practice an' banishin' disease from de face ob de yearth. No, I ain't dat sure ob hit. But we got to do de feedin', an' we want hit to go down to posterity dat de Possum Creek Poultry Club feed de mos' scientificust ration on de globe. (Great sensation.) Now heah am de ration for a hundred hens:

"Sebenteen poun's of porterhouse steak.

- "Eighteen poun's ob protein.
- "Nine poun's of kian pepper.
- "Six poun's ob glycerine.
- "Twenty-six poun's of hydrogeen.
- "Four an' a half poun's of oat meal.
- "Ten poun's of hominy.
- "Six livers from white hogs.
- "Two poun's ob salt.
- "Nineteen poun's of white beans.
- "Three gallons ob mince meat.
- "Fifty poun's ob ister shells."

"Put de gredients in a kettle on a fire made wid pine knots, an' when hit biles, stir in three gallon ob carbo-hydrates, two quarts ob ash mineral an' enough carbo-hydrates an' albuminoids to fill de pot. Bile twell done, an' feed a quart to each hen at half-past nine in de mawnin', prezactly, an' if you all doan' git eggs, we gwine to speriment wid annudder mash.

"I hain't tried dis new feed. I done give hit to you all to speriment wid. We's got to speriment if we kill de chickens. All de great re-fo'ms in de wo'l'd hab come up wid sperimentin'. If dis new ration I hab gub yo' doan' kill de chickens, an' dey lays lots ob eggs, de

Club kin git a patent an make nuff money to buy a piano an' a big lookin'-glass fo' de hall, and a new suit ob clothes for ebery member ob de Possum Creek Poultry Club. (Loud applause, shaking hands and general good feeling.)

"De progress ob de times am fo' mo' eggs, bigger eggs, better eggs, higher priced eggs, an' de feed dat does de bus'ness am gwine ter rake in de 'preciated dollars by de wagon-load. I hab named de feed mentioned, de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Ration,' an if hit doan' kill de chickens, we gwine ter build a ten-story factory an' sen' de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Rations' to all pa'ts ob de wo'l'd. Uncle Rastus, de President ob dis Club, who will be back nex' week from a tour ob Europe, will be de advertisin' agent, an' we expect to spen' forty-two millions de fust year advertisin' de 'Rations.'

"Der will be no trust connected wid dis factory an' dis feed. Spot cash am de terms. I know dey am big talk 'bout trusts, but we hain't doin' dat kine er business. Dat will catch de crowd. All de leadin' papers dat am agin trusts will pint dar fingers at de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Rations' an' say, dat's de chicken feed fo' yo'—everyfing C. O. D. No trust dar.

"In conclusion I ask all de hon'able members ob dis Club to speriment wid de 'Rations' at de airliest convenience and gub in de results on two pages ob foolscap paper, statin' how many chickens stood de test, how many eggs dey laid, de size an' color ob de eggs, an' de gin'r'l infrequence dat de 'Rations' was 'ministered. Ef some ob yo' folks could sen' in testymonials dat de 'Magnetic Rations' make yo' chickens lay two eggs ebery day, an' dat it am a sure cure fo' roop, measles, cholera, limber-leg, piles, warts, pip, freckles and so forth, yo' all gits ten dollars apiece for de testymonials, 'sides a wo'kin' interest in de fact'ry. We wants mo' eggs an' must hab dem. But, we wants to boom de 'Magnetic Rations' wedder de hen lays or not. Ef de hen doan' lay de 'Rations' am not ter blame. An' dey'll sell all de same."—*J. H. Davis in Practical Poultryman.*

#### Trap Nests for Selection.

*Continued from Page 153.*

in the breeding season with ordinary care are worthy of being classed with those which could produce two hundred in a year under the most favorable conditions. We hope many of our *Farmer* readers will place trap nests in their poultry houses to ascertain the difference in the number of eggs different hens lay. A properly constructed trap nest is an eye-opener, an educator and a great stimulus to an improvement in the laying qualities of our domestic fowls. As poultry breeders, let us not be behind the breeders of dairy cows and other stock, but make "improvement" our watchword.

It pays well to use trap nests in the breeding pens if one is aiming for an improvement in their flock. The best hens are none too good to breed from and a good trap nest will enable the poultry keeper to be certain they are setting the eggs from their best hens.—*Victor D. Caneday in The Farmer.*

Illinois reports the largest value of poultry raised in 1899, \$11,307,599; Iowa was second.



First Prize Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel, at Maine State Show, Lewiston.  
Owned by B. S. Gale, Amesbury, Mass.

#### Barred Rocks and Double Mating.

Solomon has said that "There is nothing new under the sun." Now, had Solomon but delayed the time of his birth for a few centuries, so as to have been a contemporary of the present age and a reader of the present day poultry literature, he would surely never have coined that sentence. For there can be no doubt that the nineteenth century has disclosed many things new under the sun, foremost amongst which, from a poultryman's point of view, is the American Barred Plymouth Rock. No bird of this breed disturbed the flower-beds of Eden, and none perched among the rafters of Noah's Ark; it was not a son of a Rock that chided Peter for going back on his Master, nor can it be said of any Barred Rock male :

"This is the cock that crew in the morn  
And woke the priest all shaven and shorn."

for this breed has no part in history, secular or divine, and mythology was tottering to its grave before the Barred Rock was brought to its cradle. Verily, and of a truth, is this a new thing under the sun. And not only is it a new thing but it is an absolutely good thing under the sun. As chickens go, the Barred Rock is a gem of the first water. Figuratively it is more precious than rubies; actually, its value cannot be computed. It may safely be said that individual specimens of this breed have fetched, and are to-day worth a higher figure than any specimen of domestic fowl.

Men yet live who were acquainted with the Adam and Eve of this breed—to-day it is the most universal tribe of the great chicken race. I suppose that one might assert that there are to-day more men and women engaged in the production and perfecting of this breed than in any other, possibly in all other breeds combined. Caesar's expression, "I came, I saw, I conquered," might well be the motto of this captivating and fascinating bird. The tenth commandment, which says, "Thou shalt not covet," is simply a dead injunction when one stands in the presence of a typical Barred Plymouth Rock, for at such a time

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said,"

"Sakes! but this breed takes the cake. I would give five dollars to own such a bird as that." That is, supposing it was not already his. I once heard an American poultry judge declare that if he could meet with a Barred Rock that was worth a score of 94 points he would mortgage his farm to buy it. Like most of us, he loved the breed and was looking for the best. But all cannot own the best; nor is it necessary, for whoever owns a pure bred, high class Barred Plymouth Rock has an asset of no mean value.

From whatever direction we approach this grand bird it is bound to attract and to charm. Seek we a fowl that shall be to the eye what the reading of a good book is to the intellect, or what the eating of a good meal is to the stomach, surely a well developed Barred Rock male fills the bill. The clear yellow legs and beak, the bright red finishings to a finely formed head, the artistic barring of a plumage composed of two neutral tints, with a suspicion of blue as rich as the bloom on a peach, suffusing all; the majestic symmetry, the lordly carriage and the gallant eye—what more do we desire? Seek we a hen prolific of winter egg fruit, full of the instincts of parentage, careful as a brooder, gentle at time of hatching, watchful over its progeny and brave to defend them—the Barred Rock hen meets the conditions. Seek we a domestic fowl robust of constitution, hardy and lusty, impervious alike to injury from tropical heat or Arctic cold; contented in confinement, susceptible of thorough domestication; quick in growth, plump in form, sought after at the market stall and beloved by the epicure—what's the matter with the Barred Plymouth Rock? But why go on? To laud this noble fowl is but, as Shakespeare would say, "To gild the refined gold, to paint the lily and throw a perfume o'er the violet."

One might fill a book in enumerating the good points of this breed and still leave unsaid much that might be said in its praise. The Barred Rocks are easily the banner bird of domestic poultry and

the breed is but in its infancy. Looking back across the few decades that have elapsed since its inception, and noting the great strides that it has made in improvement and in popular favor, who dare say that anything like finality has been reached, or suggest bounds to the possibility of its betterment? No, the Barred Plymouth Rock is a bird of the future, a bird with immense possibilities. Its destinies are in the hands of men—and women—who love it and who will not suffer their energies in its improvement to flag. See what selection and care have done and are doing in horticulture, floriculture and in every other branch of culture. And seeing this, are Rock breeders going to be contented with what at present simply meets the requirements of the present Standard of Perfection? Certainly not. Presently we shall have attained to what to-day is our ideal, and shall have superseded it by a higher ideal, and a higher type. But to do this will be no child's play. No haphazard breeding will do it. Scientific mating, perseverance, patience and sound judgment will all have to be employed. And while there may be no royal road along which to travel, no act of Congress governing any man's action in the matter, there are still certain well defined lines along which he who would succeed would go. "Ye cannot gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles." Therefore let every breeder be careful that, as far as possible, every specimen brought into the breeding pen shall be without spot and without blemish.

Myself, I favor the system of double matings. Single matings may by chance give passable results, but chance is a reed upon which he who leans must do so lightly; but whether single or double matings are used there are certain conditions which should certainly be observed. Only birds of typical shape and standard weight should be used, and only such as have deep, fine and even barring, carried to the skin and showing good on the surface. Never allow a bird that has any evidences of brassiness to enter the pen, and discard, so far as possible, every one that lacks a clear beak and legs. Heredity is very strong in the chicken race; like produces like.

So many competent writers and successful breeders have written and laid down rules for double matings that it were perhaps superfluous to write more on the subject. But in case that my remark should fall into the hands of some novice, I may, at the risk of saying what has already been said, give a short outline of the methods that I follow as nearly as possible. In mating for cockerels I use females that are a shade or two darker than standard, and two year old hens in preference to younger ones. With these I mate a cockerel of strictly standard requirements, longish on the leg, with plenty of bone, and with the body carried low behind. I have no use for a male who carries his "latter end" away up like the stern of an Indian's canoe. In mating for females I use a two year old cock a couple of shades lighter than standard requirements. This sometimes drives me to use one with almost white sickles, but in this case I pluck these out at the time of mating. This latter method is followed by some breeders of very high class birds in England, where I passed forty-five years of my life, and consequently had some practice.

The females in this mating should be strictly standard birds, good in symmetry, good in weight, the best that can possibly be secured and bred in line for females.

When it is necessary to procure "new blood," I take care to get it from the same strain of birds right along. Whole years of industry may be spoiled by introducing blood from another strain. Should I find that my stock were dropping back I should procure an entirely new outfit from some reliable breeder and breed in line with him year after year. Somebody may say that this is not working to a correct plan, but I have found that line breeding is the surest path to success. Run a cockerel out on a ranch or with a neighbor until he is two years old, then bring him into your fold and breed from him and you have what is as good as new blood—but of your same strain.—*Wm. Fowler, in American Plymouth Rock Club Catalogue.*

#### All Breeds May be Money Makers.

In a recent number of a prominent agricultural paper there was an article headed, "The Money-Making Breeds," the writer of which endeavored to show that just four breeds are entitled to rank under that appellation. The four selected by the writer of the article were the Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmans. That each of the breeds mentioned are profitable when rightly handled everyone knows who has any practical knowledge of the poultry business; but, lest the beginner should conclude that it will not pay him to try any of the other breeds besides those mentioned, I wish to enter a mild protest against the general acceptance of that writer's views.

In the first place what practical basis is there to lead to the conclusion that the Leghorn is a more profitable fowl than the Minorca, or indeed than the Black Spanish, the Andalusian or the Ancona? The principal source of profit from any one of these breeds is egg production, in a practical sense, and there is so little difference between the different breeds mentioned, in this respect, that it takes but a slight difference in the conditions surrounding them to turn the balance in favor of the breed receiving the best care. When it is considered that there is a large number of cockerels that must be marketed each year, the heavier weight of the Minorcas as compared with the Leghorns, would in some localities throw the balance in favor of that breed when the profits for the year are footed up.

In what respect, too, as a money maker to the practical breeder do the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes lead the Rhode Island Reds? They do not surpass the newer breed in the production of early broilers nor, so far as I am able to learn, are they superior layers. That they are more popular is true, but the rapid growth in popular favor which has characterized the Rhode Island Reds during the last three years indicates that in as many years more they will be close up to either the Rocks or Wyandottes in that respect. In this connection it is not out of place to call attention to the boom the Orpingtons are having. The size, and egg producing capacity of this new English breed certainly entitles it to a place among the money making breeds.

It is generally conceded that the Brahmans lead the Cochins in the matter of egg production, but this is largely a matter of strain. Some strains of Cochins equal the Brahmans in this respect and as market fowls they are fully equal to them. However that may be, there is another Asiatic breed, namely the Langshan, that not only equals the Brahma as a layer, but that as a winter layer will hold its own with any breed. In some



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sections of the country the white skins of the Langshans reduce their value slightly as market fowls, but I have never yet found it difficult to work up a big paying private trade in them after they were once tried on the table.

There are other breeds which might be mentioned as having the qualifications to make them money makers, in the practical sense. For instance the Houdans, excellent egg producer and exceptionally fine table fowls. In the same class are the Dorkings, that good old English breed, and the Indian Games should not be left out. Any one of these breeds will prove money makers rightly handled and the man who would advise the beginner to overlook them and select one of the four breeds mentioned by the writer in the agricultural paper, is not a good friend to the poultry breeding interests.

So far as discussing the merits of the breeds the practical qualities only have been referred to, but when one comes to consider the fancy or a combination of the fancy with practical, the conditions remain the same. A crack show bird in the Minorca alley will bring as much money as one equally good in the Leghorn alley. A sensational Langshan or Cochin from a fancier's standpoint, will bring as much money as a Brahma of equal merit. Even the Bantams prove money makers when handled by one who knows how to produce the blue ribbon winners; indeed, to the man or woman who is strictly a fancier it is doubtful if any breed can be made more profitable, and these diminutive fowls are by no

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means to be regarded as nonentities when it comes to the productions of eggs. I have not mentioned the exhibition Games and yet anyone who has had the least experience with them, knows that they are excellent layers and as table fowl they rank with the best.

To the beginner I would say accept no man's word as to which breed is the most profitable, and select the one which fancy dictates. Give to the breed selected the best care you know how; study its characteristics; develop its practical qualities; by a process of selection and careful mating make them as near the ideal as possible from the fancier's standpoint and success will be yours.—*Henry L. Allen, in Poultry Monthly.*

## BREEDERS' CARDS.

## BANTAMS.

COLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS. Eggs from Boston winners, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30. No stock for sale. E. S. BROWNELL, Springfield, Vermont.

## MINORCAS.

MINORCAS. S. C. White Minorcas, pure stock and first class layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. W. H. BRAZIER, 41-2 East St., Fitchburg, Mass.

TIOGA YARDS, High class, Line bred, White and Black Minorcas. Trios, \$6.00, pairs, \$4.50, cocks, \$3.50, hens, \$1.50. My stock is equal to the best, and I sell nothing but first class birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. D. CLARK, Apalachin, N. Y.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Won first Cockerel Boston, 1902; 1st, 2nd, 3d Cockerel, 1st hen, 2nd pullet North Abington, 1902. Eggs for sale \$2.50 per 15 from pens headed by First and Second Cockerels. F. M. LAMB, Stoughton, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Winners for three years at Boston; also silver cup at South Framingham, Mass., Dec. 1, 1901. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 40. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Thoroughbred Buff Plymouth Rocks bred to the highest standard of excellence. Eggs for hatching \$1.00. White Fantail Pigeons \$2.00 a pair. FRANK GANNON, Union St., West Haven, Conn.

BUFF, Barred, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahma. Cockerels \$2 to \$5; hens and pullets, Hens and Pullets \$1.50 to \$3. Farm raised. Write wants. Eggs in season, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Incubator Eggs, \$5 per 100. MILTON BROWN, Box 94, Middleboro, Mass.

A BARGAIN. 30 W. Rock eggs now testing 95 per cent. fertile, from large, vigorous stock, \$1.50. Eggs from pens containing Low Comb first prize females, Stay white and first prize winning males, \$1.00 per 15. R. G. RICHARDSON, 31 June St., Lowell, Mass.

BUFF ROCK EGGS from birds that are Buff to the skin; no foreign color except black, and mighty little of that. Small combs, red eyes and true Rock shape. Third on pen at Boston, 1902. Eggs from my yards hatch chicks that win in the show room for my customers. \$2.00 per setting; 2 for \$3. W. T. GREENE, Hopkinton, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS bred from winter laying hens. First prize pen at Lewiston show. Surplus stock of 1901 all sold. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Orchard Range Poultry Farm, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

## LEGHORNS.

LEGHORNS. S. C. Buff Leghorns, large extra heavy layers. Won 1st Pen at Kennebunkport, Me., Farmers' Club Fair, 1901. Bred for egg production. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Write. Address JUNIOR SMITH BROS., Kennebunkport, Me.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Large extra layers. Won first cock, first and second pullets, Lynn, Mass., 1900; also first for best large white eggs. Choice S. C. Rhode Island Reds also. Eggs 15, \$1.00. Write HARRY NUNAN, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Won Lynn, 1902, 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd pullet; 1st, 2nd hen. Best display on 8 entries, class of 39. Eggs from 3 best pens, \$1.50 per 15; other pens, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. J. A. RADDIN, Essex St., Cliftondale, Mass.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. We won more first prizes this season in strong competition than any other exhibitor; also the challenge cup at Boston for best Rhode Island Red male. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality. We have sold all surplus stock this year. Notice is given to old and new customers that eggs from January 1st, will be at \$1.00 per setting of 15. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

SAMUEL S. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass., breeder of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, 1st prize White Wyandotte pullet and R. C. R. I. Red Pullet at Malden, Mass., Dec. 3d to 6th, 1901.

GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs for hatching 75c per 15, 4 settings \$2.50, from my best pens. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Crowther strain direct. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, pens headed by Hawkins cocks. Eggs \$1.00 per setting, two settings \$1.50. Cockerels and pullets \$1.00 up. W. D. HOFFSES, South Widdoboro, P. O. address Lawry, Maine.

SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds of excellent stock and very heavy laying strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred for utility, laying eggs all the time. Great care used to have strong fertile eggs. \$1.00 per 15. C. B. CLEAVES, Campello, Mass.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H., seven years' breeder of Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, for beauty and utility; red to skin, red eye, fine in shape, very healthy and vigorous. On two pens at Nashua was awarded two firsts, five specials. Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$2 per 30. Member of the R. I. Red Club.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. Good layers, good size and color. Eggs for hatching, 50 cts. per setting. J. J. DAVIS, Box 352, Freeport, Maine.

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds won second, fourth and special at Boston, 1902, five birds entered. Won three prizes on four entries in Light Brahma, Novice Class, same show. Eggs and Breeding Stock for sale. LESTER TOMPKINS, Concord, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. From both S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Cushman and Gunston Strain. Also from my White Wyandottes, great layers. Dunston and Mack Strain. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. ARTHUR E. JORDAN, Fair View Farm, Lisbon, Me.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. Prize winners at Lewiston, Dec., 1901, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 3d cockerel, 3d pullet. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. GEO. B. JACOBS, Stroudwater, Maine.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. I won 1st, 2d and 3d prizes at Fitchburg and West Brookfield. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. C. P. ELLIS, 290 N. Main St., Leominster, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Rose and Single Comb Eggs from Philadelphia, Pan-American, Boston and New York, winners. \$2.00 per setting, \$5.00 per 40. Circular and standard free. JOHN CROWTHER, Secretary of Rhode Island Red Club, Fall River, Mass.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. House Rock Farm, Cushman and Crowther stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. One pen of Rose Comb that has won first prize where shown, \$2.00 per 15. B. F. LUNT, Mousam Poultry Yards, Kennebunk, Maine.

JOHN E. DAVIS & BROTHER, Marblehead, Mass. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds that are Rose Combs, bring you prizes, lay you large brown eggs and hatch you chicks you will be proud of. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Chicks in season.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality, dark brown egg strain. Trial convinces. Special matings. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Member R. I. Red Club. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

## WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Exclusively 21 prizes at three shows this winter, including 7 firsts. Score 90 to 94. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. FRED E. ROCKWOOD, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

WYANDOTTES. Saints' Rest Cockerels, White Wyandottes, built up from Duston-Hunter-Prue; Buff Rocks from "Nugget" Wilson. Unmixed blood, fine stock, large brown eggs, entire satisfaction. Two and three dollars; larger orders priced by letter. O. R. HALL, M. D., Saints' Rest Poultry Farm, Buckfield, Maine.

WYANDOTTES. Money makers are the four new varieties of Wyandottes—Partridge Wyandottes, brilliant plumage; Dark Brahma Wyandottes, soft gray; Violet Wyandottes (bunch of violets); Sicilian Wyandottes, lay at four months. Largest World Show Boston, 1902; eight first prizes. C. C. LORING, Dedham, Mass.

MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 special pens; Philadelphia, and Cockerel, 3rd cocks; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

MISS L. H. BECK, Bar Mills, Maine, breeder of White Wyandottes. Large brown eggs from farm raised stock, 75 cts. per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. A Prize Winner heading each pen. Females 90 to 94, 1-2 Points. Grand Breeding Cockerels and Pullets from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$7.00 per 100. Send for Circular. HORACE W. HOLTON, 54 Waite St., Maplewood, Mass.

FOR SALE A few of my heavy laying, one year old, White Wyandotte hens, at \$1.50 each. In five months, "January 1 to June 1," these hens have averaged 95 eggs. They are bred to lay. GEO. H. FREEMAN, Hallowell, Maine.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS from birds with unbroken records. We won at Boston, 1902—five birds entered—six prizes. Special for best cock and two hens. Special, best color. Special, best shape. We won over 100 first prizes in 1901 and 1902. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Unfertilized eggs replaced free. JOHN EVANS, Knightsville, R. I.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, winners at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Washington and other large shows. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Also first class Buff Wyandottes. POTOMAC POULTRY YARDS, Hagerstown, Md.

F. S. TENNEY, Peterboro, N. H. Golden, Silver, Buff and White Wyandottes, also I. R. Ducks. Have bred pure stock for over seventeen years. My birds have scored up to 96 at the shows. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DO YOU WANT fine healthy stock, good layers, line bred? If so, try some of my W. Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns and Buff Cochin Bantams. I guarantee satisfaction. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. THOMAS HARTLEY, Castile, N. Y.

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SUMNER JOHNSON, Woodfords, Maine, has a few very fine Black Langshans at a low price. Cockerels of other breeds also, 100 lbs. fine cut clover \$1.05, 100 lbs. oyster shells 45 cents, 50 lbs. ground bone \$1.00. Special price in quantity. Circular free.

BLACK LANGSHANS. Dark brown eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Rev. R. G. HARBUTT, 1514 Forest Avenue, Woodfords Station, Portland, Me.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows. Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

## BELGIAN HARES.

FINER THAN SILK. Good healthy stock four months old. \$2.00 per pair. Breeders, \$3.00 per pair. Good Tested Breeders, \$5.00 per pair. J. L. FREED, Elroy, Pa.

## JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS. Stock bred from the best strains in the country. Good size, shape and color and extra layers. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$2.00 per 30. REUEL HANSOME, Freeport, Maine.

## BROODERS.

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MY MAMMOTH Pekin Ducks were never beaten in the showroom. I won all first prizes at nine large shows, including first on pen at great Boston, 1901. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Circular free. C. B. FROST, Salisbury, Mass.

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DARK BRAHMA COCKERELS and eggs. Won at Boston 3d and 4th cocks, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st and Special pens. Spratt's Gold Special, American Dark Brahma Club Special. First cock at Providence, 1st cockerel at Hartford, \$5.00 each. ARTHUR LEACH, Middleboro, Mass.

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HOUDANS A SPECIALTY—None better. Prizes won this season show their quality. Pan-American, New York, Philadelphia, Orange, Boston, Hagerstown, Nine 1sts, ten 2ds, six 3ds. Large and with splendid crests. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. J. D. SHELTON, East Orange, N. J.



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of strong healthy chickens is not the result of luck or chance. The best hatches are secured by those who use

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**BUFF COCHINS.** Spangler Bros. will sell eggs from their New York, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Washington, etc., winners, at \$3.00 per dozen. Winning at Hagerstown, 1st cock, 1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullets, 2nd hen. Stock for sale. SPY POULTRY YARDS, Hanover, Pa.

**PARTRIDGE COCHINS.** Frank E. Silloway, breeder of Partridge Cochins, has for sale the first prize cock in Novice Class at the Boston show; also three choice breeding Cockerels; also Light Brahma Cockerels and a few White Wyandottes. FRANK E. SILLOWAY, Fountain Park Poultry Yard, Newburyport, Mass.

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**ROSE COMB R. I. REDS.** White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Crested Black Polish. My stock are prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 per dozen, \$1.75 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. P. VAN NOY, East Troy, N.Y.

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**EGGS FOR SALE** from Buff Leghorns, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Partridge Cochins at \$1.00 per dozen; also a few Pearl Guineas at \$1.00 per pair. M. F. BURNHAM, 46 Miller St., Auburn, Me.

J. H. TANGER, Hatton, Pa., breeder of 30 leading varieties thoroughbred poultry. Eggs \$1.00 per dozen. Send for catalogue. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$2.00 per dozen.

**CUT PRICE** on eggs after May 15, \$1.00 buys 12 Pearl Guinea, Pekin or Indian Runner Duck eggs, 15 Wyandotte, Brahma, P. Rock, R. I. Red or Buff Cochins Bantams eggs from our best stock. Homing Pigeons. WM. HUNTER, Peterboro, N. H.

**BROWN EGGS**, from extra heavy laying farm raised, pure bred White Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rock and R. I. Reds. Eggs 80c and \$1.50 per setting. WM. A. ROGERS, Artichoke Poultry Farm, Newburyport, Mass.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.** Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100. EUREKA POULTRY FARM, Frank Colley, Manager, Portland, Me. R. F. D. No. 4.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**, Cook's imported strain, of England. Partridge Wyandottes, Beaver Hill strain; 13 eggs \$2.00, 30 eggs, \$4.00. High Scoring Buff Wyandottes, Mattison and Dutcher strains, 15 eggs, \$1.50. ARTHUR WAITE, Rockville, Mass.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.** Barred and Buff Rocks. Three pens headed by straight Hawkins Cockerels. Rhode Island Reds, Cushman and Crowther strains, \$1.00 per setting, two settings, \$1.50. A. B. COOK, Friendship, Me.

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AH THERE, BRETHREN! Now is your chance to get eggs from Buff Rocks, Nugget strain, and White Wonders. I took five firsts on five entries at Cortland Dec., 1901. Eggs \$1.50 per dozen, \$2.50 per 100. Old reliable breeder. E. E. LAIRD, Marathon, N.Y.

A FEW eggs from prize birds as follows: Partridge Wyandottes, \$3.00 per dozen; Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$2.50 per dozen; White Wyandottes, Albino strain, \$2.00 per dozen; Houdans, \$2.50 per dozen. Correspondence invited. PINE RIDGE POULTRY YARDS, Waban, Mass., Box 159.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas, Light Brahma, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Duck eggs, \$1.00 per dozen. Stock for sale. P. G. SHELLEY, Box D, Florin, Pa.

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EGGS from my White Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Blue Red Pit Games, \$1 per dozen, \$4 for 100. White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins strain; Buff Rocks, Higgins strain. EUREKA POULTRY FARM, Falmouth, Me.

**LOOKOUT HILL POULTRY FARM**, Millis, Mass. Cockerels, pairs and trios of R. I. Reds, Motley Anconas, Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Lt. Brahma and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. Eggs, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100. Send for catalogue.

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**ENGLISH AND MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.** Setting \$1.50. Golden and Silver Pheasants \$3.75 setting. Hamburgs, Anconas, Indian Runner Ducks, Sebright Bantams 85 cts. per setting. Fantails all colors (Havemeyer) \$1.75 per pair. Fancy Pigeons 60 cts. upwards. Illustrated pamphlet, directions raising pheasants, breeders points, exchanges, all breeds, 10 cents. FERD. SUDOW, Amityville, N. Y. I pay 40 cents a pair and express for pigeons. Stamp for reply.

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\$5.00 buys the following list of seasonable supplies, best goods on the market: 100 lbs. Bowker's Animal Meal, 100 Oyster Shells, 100 Grit, 50 Clover Meal, 50 Ground Bone, 25 Eclipse Leg Bands. One-half this amount, \$2.75. Write for circulars and prices on anything. SUMNER JOHNSON, Portland, Me.

**SUPPLIES.** Copper Bands, 80 cts. per 100. Aluminum Bands, \$1.00 per 100; Chicken Punches, 25 cts., 35 cts., and 50 cts. each; Automatic Grit or Shell Boxes, 25 cts. each; Big Bundle Poultry Papers, 10 cts.; Pint of Ink, 10 cts. Fanciers' Books, Fountains, etc. Catalogues free. RALPH L. WHEELER, (E. P.) Lowell Mass.

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**IDEAL TRAP NESTS** are perfectly adapted to any location in the pen. They are used in more large flocks (the most exacting test), and have received higher endorsements from those who know than any other trap nest on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. FRANK O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

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### THE HIGHLAND LOFTS.

White Fantails Exclusively.

Winner of 1st and 3rd cock and 1st and 2nd hen at The Maine State Show, 1901. Orders booked for birds to be delivered after September, 1902. My lofts contain some of the best blood in the country.

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**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**

Stock is bred from the finest strains in the world, and are winners wherever exhibited. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices. Mention Eastern Poultryman.

### HILLSIDE FARMS, Greenville, Me.

#### The Maine State Show.

The Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its second annual show at Lewiston, Me., Dec. 16-17-18-19, 1902.

Even at this early date, a large number of special premiums have been offered by public-spirited men, and the indications are now that the next show will be even more successful than the last. Judges already secured are A. C. Hawkins, D. J. Lambert, W. B. Atherton and Geo. P. Coffin.

A. L. MERRILL, Sec'y.  
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# Fishers Island

## Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Cornish Indian Games.

Have won hundreds of the highest awards at New York, Boston, Toronto, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, and other notable exhibitions all over the country, and are winning and breeding winners today.

We offer exceptionally fine breeding males at fair prices.

Our **Bronze Turkeys** won every first prize at New York for two years, and are exceptionally hardy. No more for sale this season.

**Eggs that will hatch** from our **best prize matings**, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, except turkeys, which are \$5 per 10.

**FISHERS ISLAND FARM, Box M,**

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## Prize Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Would you win prizes? Then purchase eggs from the winners. My stock has won **20 premiums** at three exhibitions this year, including **seven first prizes**. At the last show, Manchester, N. H., I won 1st pen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd cockerel. These are the kind of birds I breed and they are ready to furnish some eggs for you to raise winners. I can spare a limited number of settings for \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Customers will get eggs from the best birds I own. All served alike.

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## AMERICA'S BEST BUFF LEGHORNS.

My stock won more prizes at BOSTON, 1901, NEW YORK, 1902, than any other competitor in either show.

Eggs and Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. *Circular Free.*

**EDWARD M. DEERING, Biddeford, Maine.**

## Crystal Spring Stock Farm BURLINGTON, MASS.

### R. I. REDS.

Owing to our removal so as to increase our capacity (as noted in these columns), we were unable to exhibit any of our **R. I. REDS** this year, but we have that **Bright, Cherry Red** kind so much desired, which a trial will prove.

We also have some nice **White Wyandottes**. Our prices for eggs are **\$1 per 15** for the general run of birds. Special matings, **\$1.50 per 15**.

WE ALSO HAVE PEDIGREE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

**E. M. COLLINS, MANAGER.**

## RHODE ISLAND REDS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE COMB.

Winners at Malden, 1st on Double and 2nd on Single. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting. A few nice pullets and cockerels for sale, reasonable. Two cent stamp for cat. A of 15 other varieties of land and water fowl.

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## BLUE SWEDISH and

### INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

First prize winner at Boston, Manchester, Lewiston, Malden and Lynn. Eggs for hatching from this high grade stock, \$3.00 per setting. Two cent stamp for cat. A.

**MAPLEWOOD POULTRY YARDS,  
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## JANVRIN'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

are bred for layers and meat. If you want hens that will lay in winter I can please you. Eggs, 75 cents per 13, \$4.00 per 100. I guarantee a good hatch.

**W. A. JANVRIN,**

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### OR EGGS TO SELL,

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## Eggs for Hatching

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## E G G S

### FROM CUSHMAN'S Rhode Island Reds HALF PRICE.

Now: 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10.00. Best Single or Rose Comb Pens. Breeding trios, \$6.00; males, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

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### HURRICANE POULTRY YARDS, HICK'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Farm raised, healthy and vigorous. Won first prize on brown eggs at Lewiston, Dec., 1901. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$4.00 per hundred from best pens. Large lots at short notice.

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Prolific layers of dark brown eggs, **75 cts. and \$1.00 per setting**. Poultry supplies a specialty. Circulars free.

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Write and enquire about them.

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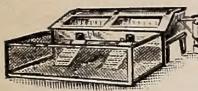
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Will sell 20 females at moderate price to make room.

Remember, my birds have won at Boston, Haverhill, Lewiston etc.

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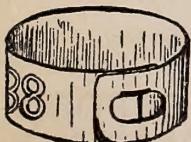
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After mating my breeders for the coming year I have for sale, 1 pair White African Owls, 1 pair Blue Owls, 1 pair Nuns for \$2.00 each. One pair Homer, \$2.00, 1 pair Homers \$1.00, 2 Homer Cocks 50 cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please mention this paper.

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Show by their records that they are as good as the best. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Send for circular of matings.

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Pen No. 1, headed by a **Grand White Cock**, five point comb, and **Iow tail**.

Pen 2, headed by large, five point white cockerel.

Eggs \$1.00 per Setting.

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At Malden we won 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 pen and special for best cockerel on S. C. Reds; 1 hen, 5 cockerels R. C. Reds; 1, 2 cockerel; 1 pullet; special for best male, W. P. Rocks; 2 hen, 4 cockerel B. P. Rocks.

At Lewiston, 1, 2 cockerel; 1, 2, 4 pullet; special for best display on S. C. Reds; 4 cockerel R. C. Reds; 2, 4, cockerel W. P. Rocks; 3 cockerel B. P. Rock.

We have bought of Mr. C. E. Davis all his prize winning R. C. Reds. They have been pedigreed for prolific laying by trap nest.

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Choice breeding stock for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

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Rose and Single Comb  
RHODE ISLAND REDS,  
BUFF, WHITE, and PARTRIDGE  
WYANDOTTES,  
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

\$1.00 PER 13.

Incubator eggs from utility White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, \$3.50 per 100.

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ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

# PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

# WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

**ECGS** FROM PRIZE MATINGS.  
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sittings, \$10.  
2 Sittings, \$8. 5 Sittings, \$15.  
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the **BEST**, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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# GUNSTON'S

to beat. On 29 entries in the following named Shows, won 29 prizes. At Boston on 5 entries, won 6 prizes including first and special and second and special. At Lewiston on 4 entries, won four first prizes. At Haverhill, 100 R. I. Reds in the show, on 20 entries, won 19 prizes. My matings are better than ever before.

## EGGS

**H. W. GUNSTON,**

LOCK BOX 7, GROVELAND, MASS.

Member R. I. Red Club.

## Buff Plymouth Rocks

—ONLY—

My birds have the Rock shape, even buff plumage, low combs, and nice yellow legs. They lay a large, brown egg and lots of them. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

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**R. I. REDS. BELGIAN HARES.**  
**BELGIAN HARES. R. I. REDS.**

Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose Comb, won 19 prizes at Boston, 1901. Houdans, Light Brahmans, Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Bantams, and Belgian Hares. Prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular.

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"Bates' Excelsior Strain," White and Buff P. Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes. As prize winners and bread winners they are unequalled. My White Rocks were winners at the great BOSTON SHOW, 1901, in strongest competition. If you are looking for prize winners for Fall shows, order eggs now and hatch chicks early. Eggs from selected matings, \$2 per 13. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Stock for sale at all times.

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## RHODE ISLAND REDS

during the past season, have made a record hard to beat. On 29 entries in the following named Shows, won 29 prizes. At Boston on 5 entries, won 6 prizes including first and special and second and special. At Lewiston on 4 entries, won four first prizes. At Haverhill, 100 R. I. Reds in the show, on 20 entries, won 19 prizes. My matings are better than ever before.

SINGLE COMB: \$2.00 PER 13. \$4.00 PER 30.  
ROSE COMB: \$3.00 PER 15. \$5.00 PER 30.

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## FERTILE EGGS.

Place your orders early for our eggs of the Brown Egg Strains of the Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. All large, vigorous birds. UTILITY STOCK, having bred for brown eggs and utility for six years with the standard always in view.

EGGS, 13 for \$1.00

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After this date I shall sell eggs from my **Winning**

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AT \$1.00 PER SETTING

This is the last chance of the season to get Persistent Laying, Vigorous Stock.

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WACHUSETT STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND R. I. REDS.

have laid 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days, 219 per year. R. I. Reds aptly called the Leghorns of the American Class can be hatched in June for winter layers, as they mature quickly. The winter laying qualities of our White Wyandottes are too well known to require comment. Hatching eggs, \$2 for 30, \$3 for 50, \$5 per 100. Correspondence solicited.

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